

ON THE REVIEWERS TABLE

"Sharrow," by Bettina von Hutten, D. Appleton & Company, New York, 1129 net.

Sharrow was the name of a great English house. Its fame had come down through generations of Norman, French and English and, later, of American tradition. The Sharrows were a part of its rich and ancient past. Its picture gallery had portraits dating back through centuries. In its great hall, entering sunshine was reflected from gleaming armor, from helmet and crest, and from the armor of the great of mail. Always the lord of Sharrow had been ruthless in war and cruel in hate. But always they had been brave as soldiers and loyal as subjects. Always they had been great as statesmen and red of heart. After a while Sharrow fell into the hands of one, Alexander Sharrow, a man exhibited in youth because a woman he loved sold him, and left him to go untried. His wife, and which, through much, managed to old age. His redeemer, then, included a great love for Sharrow, and a strong desire that it should go from him to another who felt about it as he did. He had come to an end, and had no love to spare for an ugly duckling, her tendency being all reserved for Sandy's little brother Syd, and for his father, who, however, was older brother and father in one to the lonely child, treating Sandy with courtesy that inspired and sustained the lad's self-respect.

Between Sandy and his great-uncle existed a thorough confidence and friendship. But the old man, who had consistently hated the descendants of the woman who would have married him, felt himself ultimately humiliated when Sandy fell desperately in love with the woman's granddaughter, and the shrewd old grand-uncle realized that the only safe way in which he could oppose the marriage would be by strategy.

He consulted with a woman, a Miss Penrose, who was Sidney Sharrow's governess and desperately in love herself with Sandy. This woman had discovered what no other had known except the old lord—that Sandy had a passion for drink. Miss Penrose played upon this passion and thoroughly frightened and disgusted Sandy's father, so that the engagement was abruptly broken. Sandy, desperate and furious, left England for Paris. Miss Penrose went to Paris also, and for some years stood as the last link between him and his former life and his people at Sharrow. Then by a series of accidental discoveries, Sandy found out that his downfall and his separation from his sweetheart were caused by the trickery of Miss Penrose and the old lord. The final overthrow of his whole world lay in this lie, and he had faith in a living human being, and he went the downward pace with a rush.

Possibly he would never have come back to Sharrow, but for his being found by a steward of the old lord, who had always loved Sandy. The steward told Sandy that the old lord, who was over sixty and lay at the point of death, called for him and night for his grandnephew, whom he had made his heir. Sandy, who was now a wanderer, returned, and to remember the future of Sydney, his brother.

In the end Sandy yielded and went back. From thence the after-story follows, mainly with his rehabilitation and marriage, the old lord's departure from the scene and Sandy's thirteenth career.

The novel is most interesting in its exposition of the feudal attachment of the nobles to the house with which their family name and history had been associated for years. It is also interesting in its presentation of the character of the old lord, his relation to his people, his utter inability to forgive, his pride, his loss in excess, and the transmission of these traits by heredity to Sandy. On the other hand was the old lord's love for Sandy, his generosity toward him and his kindness toward the tenants of his estate, the great victors of his household. The strong bond of union between the elder and the younger man and the struggle for supremacy ending in the overthrow of the elder, render the book vital and human.

Bettina von Hutten's name on a title-page always indicates what may be found within, and "Sharrow" well evinces the reputation which the author has created for herself in literature.

"The Just and the Unjust," by Vaughan Kester, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., \$1.25.

This posthumous novel by the gifted and lamented author of "The Medical Student" has been looked forward to with the greatest interest since its announcement, months ago.

The scene of the book is laid primarily in the Middle West. The place called Mount Hope. One of the blunders on the murder of an elderly citizen, a man named McBride. Through a casual array of circumstantial evidence, a young citizen, who has been guilty of nothing worse than from extravagance, is arrested for murder, while on his way West, where he has decided to go and begin life anew again. This young man is brought back to Mount Hope, and narrowly escapes the forfeit of his life, by the confession of the real murderer at the last moment. The book is a study in character and phraseology, and its interpretation, rather than its plot, is the chief interest. It is a far more interesting and revealing the tension caused by a vivid picturing of a murder trial.

The arguments against the prisoner and the verdict of the jury.

The prison scenes, with a man wrongly condemned standing in the very shadow of death, are vividly contrasted with a guilty deathbed confession and a reunion between those who have so nearly undergone the supreme test of suffering and parting, are awakened to a new understanding of life's meaning and opportunities.

The strongest lesson which the book teaches is the inevitable consequences of wrongdoing. An entire, its recoil and selfishness play such important parts in its unfolding, that it is impossible to do it justice in a paragraph. But to read it is to become an intimate spectator of the drama of human interest which is enacted, and the reader becomes so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the story, that he is soon perfectly at home in Mount Hope and with the people he meets there. Every one of these characters is consistent, and in the portrayal of them, the author has achieved a triumph which would warrant a place among the creations of Dickens.

So it is safe to say that the "Just and the Unjust" while not attempting the role of "The Prisoner," makes and sustains an independent claim for a place of its own among the novels of this day and this year.

"The Street Called Straight," by the author of "The Inner Shrine," Harper and Brothers, of New York, publishers, \$1.35 net.

"The Inner Shrine" was a book with a vivid quality in character, color and action that took it out of the limits of sectionalism. The things described in it might have happened anywhere. It was cosmopolitan in tone, thoroughly and insistently human.

Because it was vivid, cosmopolitan in tone, human and swift in action, its appeal was universal. So was the response which it evoked from the reading public.

There could not possibly be a greater contrast between two books than there is between "The Inner Shrine" and "The Street Called Straight." As a foreword and an explanation of the latter title, these lines, classified as a "New England saying," are quoted: "By the Street Called Straight we come to the House Called Beautiful." The saying is appropriately placed, for the book is not in the least cosmopolitan. Its people are evidently Bostonians and its entire make-up strongly suggestive of New England.

That it should be thus individual is not a matter for adverse criticism, however. Boston is one of the most strongly individualized of American cities and a novel reproducing its character types and its atmosphere accurately and absolutely, is a novel that has fulfilled a certain mission in American literature.

"The Street Called Straight" does this and, so far, is deserving of credit. But one of the qualities which contribute to the charm of "The Inner Shrine" is its freedom from torturing introspection and self-analysis. "The Street Called Straight" is full to the brim of both.

The groundwork of its romance is laid in a man of wealth loses his property after having lost his trust funds on the eve of his daughter's marriage to an English army officer. Invitation to have to be recalled, and consequences are fraught with disagreeable embarrassment. Around an American, a man of wealth, but of unequal social position, comes to the rescue, at a hour of desperate need. His loan of a large amount of money to the man in financial troubles, prevents his being sent to prison.

First, the American's example, the Englishman, when he is to fulfill his wedding engagement, attempts to come up to the American's generous standard of behavior. From hereforward the contest is between these two, the American winning in every instance. The difference between the man is probably explained by Rodney Temple, one of the book characters, who is a character, when he says "where is a soul that climbs as ladder, and there is a soul that soars naturally as a hawk. I don't know that it matters which they do, so long as they both mount upward."

The hesitations and indecisions of the book, growing out of the idiosyncrasies of the Englishman, a woman who is pre-eminently energetic and pre-eminently refined and beautiful, render above everything else the spirit of mysticism of withdrawal into self, which marked the Hawthorne period.

At the same time there is a strong feeling of the Hawthorne period, the Hawthorne period.

It is a true freedom from this influence, a kind of cosmic emancipation, that puts "The Inner Shrine" in a class by itself. It is the dominance of this influence in "The Street Called Straight" that marks the difference between the two.

The issues in "The Street Called Straight" are important issues. They are treated from a point of view that has its origin in right thinking and right feeling. Willingness to accept the consequences of wrongdoing and bravery in endurance of downfall and poverty, go far towards what attainment is humanly possible.

But in great crises, emotions come into play as well as reason and judgment. Thinker move with a rush that precludes deliberation. Having too long on the threshold produces in the mind a feeling of irritation and breaks a thread that would otherwise have continuity and beauty.

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50 inches wide, in navy, Copenhagen and cream.

Every yard in the assortment is desirable from the standpoint of style and service.

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All styles; square neck round neck and V neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; sizes 34 to 48.

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June Clearance Sale of Summer Wearing Apparel

The second week of our great sale begins to-morrow. A few minutes' perusal of the news below and an inspection of the garment section to-morrow will prove to your satisfaction that the greatest REAL BARGAINS in Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear Garments are to be had at MOSBY'S.

Silk Suits: Big Reductions

\$15.00, were \$35.00

\$19.75, were \$42 & \$45

\$35.00, were \$62.50

Changeable Taffetas, Plain Taffetas and Changeable Bengalines Silks in combinations of blue, green, brown and purple—no plain black. All fancy trimmed, Venice Lace Collars, Embroidered Velle Collars and Square Sailor Collars trimmed with lace.

All new styles, highest class of tailoring, all sizes.

\$22.75 Cream Serge Suits, \$15.95

Norfolk jacket style, with a plain gored skirt, trimmed with pearl buttons.

Very stylish and very cheap at the Clearance Sale prices.

New Linen and Pique Suits, \$12.75

White, Natural, Light Blue and Dark Blue Linen and White Pique. Norfolk jacket style or plain front with a high French back; large revers, five-piece skirt with buttons down the side of front.

\$17.50 Linen Dresses, \$14.75

One-piece Dresses, buttoned in front, panel back; pique collar trimmed with Van Dyke point; vestige lace, black satin tie.

White, natural, old blue and light blue.

\$12.75 to \$39.50 Silk Dresses, \$8.98.

\$17.75 to \$19.75 Silk Dresses, \$12.98.

\$22.75 to \$39.50 Silk Dresses, \$18.75.

\$6 Lingerie, Batiste and Gingham Dresses, \$4.98

Allover embroidered, trimmed with Val and imitation Cluny lace.

White Lingerie Waists

\$3.98, were \$5.00

\$4.98, were \$9.00

Beautifully hand embroidered. Some trimmed with Cluny lace; long and short sleeves.

Tailored Waists, \$1.50

Black and White Stripes Percale and Plain White Linen Waists; laundered collar and cuffs.

Style and quality are paramount in these waists.

Children's Dresses, 29c

Wore 40c and 50c PERCALES in stripes and checks of blue, grey and white.

Children's \$2.50 to \$2.98 Dresses, \$4.98—Ginghams, Percales, Linens, and Lingerie.

Reduced Prices on the Newest and Prettiest Cotton Dress Goods We've Had This Season

The cut price pencil knows no favorites in the June Clearance Sale. Bar-gains aplenty in this section to-morrow.

17c IRISH LINETTE and FLAXONS, 12-1/2c yard.

30c BROWN DRESS LINENS, yard wide, 19c yard.

29c to 50c Cotton Voiles, 29c yd

Fine, Imported Colored Cotton Voiles in stripes, checks and dots, 26 and 27 inches wide; special, 26c yard.

40c WHITE PIQUE, 27 inches wide, 20c yard.

65c IMPORTED WHITE FRENCH VOILES, 45 in. wide, 50c yard.

Towels Reduced

HEMMED BLEACH TURKISH TOWELS, 20x40 inches, good weight, very absorbent, 17-1/2c; were 25c.

30c HEMMED BLEACH TURKISH TOWELS, 22-1/2x45 inches, 25c.

50c TURKISH TOWELS, 24x46 inches, 20c.

Clearance Sale of Floor Coverings and Upholsteries

The character and quality of the merchandise you will know—the prices speak for themselves.

Our Entire Stock of Oriental Rugs will go on sale to-morrow at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the marked prices.

\$7.00 CANVAS COUCH HAMBROCKS, complete with mattress, \$5.75.

8x12 feet RAG RUGS \$8.25 were \$10.00.

7-1/2x10-1/2 feet FIBRE RUGS, \$5.95; were \$10.00.

57-60 INCH CHAIRS, rocker or straight, including cushion, \$4.95.

25c EMBROIDERED TAFETA, yard wide, reversible, 12-1/2c yard.

30 and 35c TAFETA, DIMITY and CRETONNE, 36 inches wide, 10c yard.

IMPORTED CRETONNES 20c yd. worth up to 50c.

CEDAR CHESTS at very reasonable prices. Attractive assortment.

For two days—Monday and Tuesday—we will take orders for WINDOW AWNINGS, using best quality duck on galvanized frames for windows up to 56x72 in. Made and put up, \$2.25 ea.

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